toward the Cite.

(Ol. Roosevelt was in high spirits over his anticipated rest at home before the oratorical campaign opens next week. The rest will only be broken by a trip into New York to speak to a meeting of colored Republicans at Lenox Lyceum on Friday evening.

CITS' TICKET REACHES ALBANY.

Theodore Roosevelt's Name at the Head-

Protest Against Filing It.

Thomas E. Kinney of Utlea; Treasurer, Ed-

mund H. Tichenor of Binghamton; Attorney-General, Frederick W. Hiurichs of Brooklyn;

State Engineer and Surveyor, George E. War-

ing. Jr., of New York city. Such a petition must

contain at least 6,000 signatures, including at

least fifty from each of the sixty countles of the

TAMMANY'S JUDICIAL NOMINEES.

Mr. Croker's Refusal to Name Justice Daly

Causes Much Dissatisfaction.

The Democratic Judiciary Convention as-

sembled at Tammany Hall last night and nom-

For Justices of the Supreme Court-George

P. Andrews, Judge James Fitzgerald, and

For Justice of the City Court-Theodore F.

There was a meeting of the Tammany Hall

Executive Committee before the convention, at

which the slate was made up. Mr. Croker re-

fused absolutely to renominate Justice Joseph

"itizens' Union, and the choice of all the law-

vers in the city, and so his name was not ever

Randolph Guggenheimer was temporary

Chairman of the convention and Congressman

sulzer permanent Chairman. Before proceed-

ing to the nominations Senator Thomas P

Grady read the platform, which carefully

avoided the silver issue. Senator Grady's appearance on the platform was the signal for a

wild demonstration. The crowd cheered him

hold up his hand repeatedly before he could

President Thomas L. Feitner of the Tax

Board nominated ex-Justice Andrews and Dis-

REPUBLICANS FOR CONGRESS.

tan District Last Night.

American agencies.
"And if." said he, "we have to annex them
to bring that about, then annexation it must

If You Have Never

called upon us, we are confident you would be sur-prised at the variety of heating and cooking appa-ratus we manufacture. The Boyston Furnace Co., Nos. 207 and 209 Water et., E. Y.—Adv.

insted the following ticket:

nentioned in the convention.

David Leventritt.

Hascall.

get silence.

The Sun.

WORKING TOWARD PEACE.

NO HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS AT PARIS.

This Fact Doesn't Prevent Paris Reporters from Imagining There Is Trouble-Figure Gives a Brilliant Entertainment in Honor of the Peace Commission. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUR.

PARIS, Oct. 12.-The correspondent of THE Bux is able to say on good authority that the rumors of hitches in the negotiations between the American and Spanish Commissioners are unfounded. Nothing is known of the proceedings of the commission beyond the fact that he Americans and Spaniards met separately this morning and afternoon.

In accordance with its traditional custom to offer entertainment on a grand scale at its sumptuous offices, 26 Rue Drouot, to distinguished visitors in Paris, the newspaper Ftgare this evening gave a most successful and brilliant entertainment in honor of the mem-bers of the Peace Commission. All the Commissioners attended, as did also Gen. Horace Parter, the American Ambassador, and Sefior Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador. The elite of Paris was largely represented among the guests.

The artists included both the Coquelins. Huguenet Renaud, Maria Guerrero, Marguerite Deval, Simon Girard, and Loie Fuller. The latter danced amid lights which threw the French, English, and American colors on a sereen behind her. She ended her performance with a speech, in which she expressed the hope that arbitration would win the day. Her dancing and her speech were both equally applauded by the Commissioners, who sat in front of the improvised stage.

These entertainments of Figure are elabor-

ate society functions, which are always patronired by the clite and official, literary and artistic circles. Many royal and other exalted personages have been guests of the newspaper on various occasions.

The Gaulois says that the Peace Commissioners at their meeting yesterday raised the of the Philippines indirectly. The United States aim at a system of compensation and claim possession of the whole Philippine group. The American Government is prepared to become rest onsible for the Philippine debt provided that Spain guarantees the Cuban debt. The discussion, the Gaulois says, was very animated. Judge Day, the head of the American Commission. and Senor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, having received precise instructions from their respective Govern ments, the Americans hold that there can be no discussion of the principles upon which the protocol was based, while on the other hand the Spaniards reply that the protocol was signed at a critical time and in the face of such Imperious necessity that it cannot be regarded as sanctioned by the sovereign free will of the

Madrid, Oct. 12.-The reported decision of the American Peace Commissioners at Paris act to have anything to do with the Cuban or Forto Rican debts has produced a strong feel-

ing of dissatisfaction here. London, Oct. 12 .- A despatch from Paris to s news agency says that Gen. Horace Porter, the American Ambassador, will invite the Spanish Peace Commissioners to a dinner to be given at the Embassy on Tuesday next.

FRENCH PAPERS BLUSTER.

Some of Them Say France Will Stay on the

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN

Parts, Oct. 12 .- According to the Libre Parole, Foreign Minister Deleassé has been informed that his telegram to Major Marchand, asking for a report regarding his position at Fashoda, has been delivered, and the report should arrive in Paris on Oct. 18. The paper suggests that France's best reply to England would be to ask for an international conference to settle the Egyptian question.

on their mettle, and will under no pretext per-mit a retreat pure and simple. "We should remain at Fashoda," the paper declares, "notwithstanding the threats of the British Cabi

The Sircle, pointing out that the fact that the only way of communicating with Mar-chand is through a British intermediary, snows Marchand's real position, adds: "France will gain nothing by opposing the British project of uniting Cape Colony and Egypt." A prominent French diplomatist is quoted in the Galais as saying: "Russia is with us, and Emperor William's abandonment of his Tayptian tour shows his desire not to complie te matters. Let us have a well-defined polley, and England will then be compelled to

strak plainty." The Echa de Paris declares it to be absolately necessary that France should have a part on the Nile and that she intends to have one. If England is unreasonable, it contin-ues, recourse will be had to the powers. The tissen of Russia, Spain, Portugal, Holland and Turkey would easily obtain her ends. In conclusion, the paper says:
"Let Lord Salisbury be careful. France

has still an ally. A Cossack movement on the Afghan frontier would be easy, and it has already been considered."

St. Petruspung, Oct. 12.-Several Russian newspapers express the opinion that the only rational method of solving the Fashoda question is to refer the matter to arbitration, in or der to preclude every danger of war. Diplomatic opinion here concurs in this view.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.-Prof. Goldwin Smith writing on the Fashoda incident, says diplomatists can easily settle the matter. France does not want war. Between the Dreyfus af fair and the great strike she has enough to do. The strike looks like a general insurrec tion of the working classes in Paris against the existing order of society. Appearances indieate that the republic has once more failed in France, and the country, menaced with confusion, political and social, is ready to seek shelter under a strong Government founded on military forces. He adds that the French are passionately attached to equality, but their attachment to liberty is weak.

NO COMPROMISE WITH FRANCE.

Lord Rosebery Says Eugland Will Maintain Her Position on the Nile. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

Loxnox, Oct. 12. Speaking at Ensom to-day, ex-Prime Minister Rosebery referred to the "ery critical condition of affairs" that has arisen concerning Fashoda. He declared that he was largely responsible for the policy that the Government is now pursuing and war tersonally and ministerially responsible for the declaration concerning the Upper Nile made by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons in 1805, from which he was not dislosed to recede by a single syllable. He said he regarded the question as one of supreme gracity chiefly because "in face of a deliberate warping that a particular act would be con-aldered by the British Government an unfriendly act, that act has been deliberately fommitted despite great geographical difficul t'es and almost insurmountable obstacles."

Another grave feature was that the entire united strength of the nation was behind the ternment, which was sustaining the policy

of the Liberal Government, which had been in-

dorsed at the time by the nation. Any Gov-

erament attempting to recede from or palter

only to maintain the attitude revealed in the despatches recently published and the nation will make any sacrifice, go to any length, to support them.'

with this policy would not continue in office

"I am certain that the Government has no

idea or intention of weakening. They have

or a week. Lord Rosebery added:

He referred sympathetically to the honor of the French flag, which, he said, nobody in Great Britain wished to treat with disrespect. He therefore hoped that the flag of a merely in dividual explorer did not represent the full weight and authority of the republic. He took hope from Fereign Minister Delcasse's repeated declarations in reference to Major Marchand, which implied that he had no official mission, but was the local emissary of the

ocal Governor. This was reassuring, notwithstanding the assertions of Majors Marchand and Liotard that the French Government had instructed them to occupy Fashoda. Moreover, the claims of Egypt over the temporarily derelict territories of the Upper Nile were never urged nore forcibly or more conclusively than by the French Ambassadors and Ministers of recent years. Altogether there was reason to hope that the matter would be pacifically settled, but it must be understood that there could be no compromise. Lord Rosebery con-

"There has been a disposition during the last two or three years to encroach and in fringe on the rights of Great Britain in various parts of the world in a manner not calculated o promote those cordial relations with other powers, which must be our wish to cultivate. The present Government have not shown want of conciliation. Some may think they have been too concillatory. This concillatory disposition has been widely misunderstood. If the nations of the world are under the impres sion that the ancient spirit of Great Britain is dead or her resources weakened or her people less determined to maintain their honor and rights, they make a mistake which can only end n a disastrous conflagration." The Standard's Paris correspondent reaf-

firms the probability that M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will resign and that his uccessor will recall Major Marchand.

4,000 MORE MEN RESUME WORK. The Great Paris Strike Appears to Be on Its Last Legs.

Special Cuble Despatch to THE SUN Paris, Oct. 12.-The cold, rainy weather and the evident disinclination of the railroad men, carpenters, and workers in other industries to join in a general strike are tending to strengthen the disposition of the strikers to resume work. Moreover, the contractors or public works have agreed to concede the demand for 60 centimes per hour.

It is officially declared that 4,000 men resumed work to-day, and it is likely that more will follow to-morrow. The efforts of the Municipal Council and the General Council of the Seine to procure the intervention of the Government in behalf of the strikers have failed. Interviews with Prime Minister Brisson, M. Maruéjouls, Minister of Commerce, and M. Godin, Minister of Public Works, had negative results. Unless there is some new and unexpected development all cause for apprehension seems to have been

PAINTING HONOLULU RED. Two Lieutenants Declare Martial Law and Arrest Everybody in Sight.

HONOLULU, Oct. 4. via San Francisco Oct. 12.-This community was treated last night o a small reign of terror, which, nevertheless had its humorous side. Martial law was de clared by two drunken Lieutenants.

Yesterday part of the troops were paid off. large number received permission to leave camp to spend their money. It was the first chance many of them had had to spend money since they came here, but for fear they could not stand prosperity a provost guard of cavalry and infantry was mounted downtown to preserve order. The provost guard got drunk. That is how there came to be a reign of terror.

The guard was under comamnd of Lieut. Cheelock of the First New York Volunteer It was the first thing like active military duty he had had to perform since he came here He got his friend Lieut, Merriam son of Major. Gen. Mer. iam, and aide to Brig.-Gen. King, to help him. The two got drunk together Then they saw their milltary duties in a greatly enlarged light.

About 11 P. M. they decided they were great military administrators. They declared mar-tial law. They gave orders to the guard under them to arrest everybody. Soldiers who did not belong to the provost guard but were on leave were halted and ordered to join the guard. Citizens were held up and marched up and down the street or were chased to places of safety.

Two men sitting on a box near the water front were charged on by one of the mounted officers. To save themselves one ran aboard a steamer at the wharf, and the other got into the box he had been sitting on. Wheelock immediately posted a soldier at the gangplank of the steamer to keep the man aboard, and

immediately posted a soldier at the gangplank of the steamer to keep the man aboard, and ordered another soldier to sit on the box to keep the other man in it.

Wheelock engaged in a brawl with some sailors from a merchant, ship. He followed them clear down to the docks and had a couple of his men chase two inter-island steamer Captains to the box piles on the wharf. The customs officer was also made to seramble for safety.

Quite a crowd collected when Wheelock had his row with the sailors. Merriam ordered the street cleared and then the sidewalk. Fire flashed from beneath the shoes of the horses as the soldiers charged under the awnings. The native policemen who should have stopped the disturbance were hustled about and finally went downtown. Merriam now had the enforcement of his martial inw untown in his own hands. He stopped everybody in the curtest manner and then ordered them to move on. The writer heard him say there was martis! law and that he had his orders and would carry them out if he was killed for it.

A Sergeant, who must have been a regular came along and was about the only man who refused to bow to Merriam. This Sergeant asked if there was martial law and asked it in such a way that Merriam sorder took the Sergeant in the direction of the police station and there he was turned loose. Merriam kept on saying he must be obeyed and there must be no foolishness.

It was 1 oclock in the morning, a full hour and a half after the drunken frolic had begun, helore Gen. King was warned. He sent down his Adjuant, who put an end to the trouble. Just as "martial law" ended Capt. Robert larker of the Hawaiion police came up mounted. He gave orders in the native language to access any low martial law had been proclaimed.

Gen. King was much glieutenants, but he laid the blame on Wheelock because Wheelock was catade of the young Lieutenants, but he laid the blame on Wheelock because Wheelock was

sent home by him actually believed martial law had been proclaimed.

Gen. King was much grieved over the es-capade of the young Lieutenants, but he isld the blame on Wheelock because Wheelock was on duty. He said if Merriam was drunk or disorderly Wheelock should have arrested him. King said there would be no court-martial, as no complaint had been made. He had forwarded a report to Washington.

AFTER HAWAIIAN SUGAR.

The Trust Makes Overtures to the Planters Wants to Refine All the Product.

HONOLULU, Oct. 4, via San Francisco, Oct. 12 -While the Hawaiian planters have not made any overtures to the Sugar Trust the latter has made overtures to the planters and is now in the field with offers to contract for the Hawallan sugar crop for the next three years. It is slipulated that the present arrangement with the new California refinery will continue which means that the Port Costa refinery will get 60,000 tons annually and the baiance will go to San Francisco or New York, as the trust

Alisopp's October Ale.

ROOSEVELT FREES CITS.

WRITES FORMAL DECLINATION OF THEIR NOMINATION.

He Took This Action to Make His Position Clear to All Concerned-Will at Once Begin a Speech-Making Tour of the State -Speaker O'Grady Sums Up the Situation.

Col. Theodora Rossevelt, the Republican canlidate for Governor, will not be at Republican State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel from this time on. He may be there a day or so at a time, but for the rest he will be out in the broad State of New York as the champion representative of the Republican cause. Col. Roosevelt left for his home in Oyster Bay yesterday, but will return to New York on Fiday night, when he is to speak at a mass meeting of colored Republicans in the Lenox Lyceum. Richard Croker and his associates in Tammany Hall ave been working for a year or two to capture the colored leaders and voters that from time mmemorial have followed the fortunes of the Republican party. In some instances Mr. Croker has been successful. It was remarked yesterday that quite a number of the doorkeepers and messengers at Democratic headquarters n the Hoffman House are colored men.

Before leaving for Oyster Bay Col. Roosevelt igned an official notification to Secretary of State John Palmer at Albany in which he declined the nomination for Governor of the Citizens' Union. Col. Roosevelt need not have igned this declination until Oct. 19, but he decided that he would do it now. The Evening Post and others of his enemies have insisted that Col. Roosevelt was not acting candidly in his matter. Col. Roosevelt said he didn't care what these critics said of him, but he did believe in disabusing the minds of certain folks and so, contrary to the advice of some of the Republican leaders, he signed yesterday his declination of the nomination of the Citizens Union. This will be filed at Albany at the

The itinerary for Col. Roosavelt's tour brough the State has not been completed, but t was announced last night that Col. Boosevelt vill leave New York in time to speak at Glens Falls on Monday night, and from there he wil go to Ogdensburg, where he will speak on Tuesday night. Col. Roosevelt will return to New York in time to speak in Brooklyn on Oct.

New York in time to speak in Brooklyn on Oct. 19, when he will address the Republicans and independents from the same platform with Seth Low and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy.

On Oct. 20 Col. Roosevelt will speak in New York, at Durlanda Riding Academy, and he will, for the next three days, be at the disposal of President Quigg of the New York Republican County Committee. On Oct. 25 Col. Roosevelt will start on another trip up through the State, and will be absent until Oct. 31. Then he is to return to New York, and with the exception of one night in Albany, Nov. 3, the Colonel is to speak in all of the boroughs of the city of New York.

Col. Roosevelt is to make one of the most memorable tours that any Republican candidate has ever made through the State. He proclaimed yesterday after glancing over the letter of acceptance of Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, that he would speak to his audiences on State issues as well as national issues, and he added with great embhasis:

speak to his audiences on State issues as well as national issues, and he added with great emphasis:

"I shall answer Mr. Van Wyck on canal issues if he will only answer on the sliver issue.' Arthur Von Briesen was one of the atoutest organizers of the Citizens' Union in favor of Seth Low last year. He has a great many German friends. Mr. Von Briesen does not like the talk of the Democrats that the German citizens of the State are not to be regarded as lawabiding, but as averse to laws which, it has been demonstrated, have benefited thousands of citizens and the great cities of the State. Mr. Von Briesen sent a letter to Col. Roosevelt on these matters, which will be found in another column of The Sux.

The Republican managers at headquarters and President Quigg at Republican county headquarters have taken extraordinary steps to bring out a full registration all over the State and in New York city this year. The registration days this year are Oct. 14, 15, 21, and 22. The Democrats are counting on a light Republican vote up the State. Chairman Odell, before leaving for his home in Newburg last night, said that the Democrats were utterly amiss in their calculations concerning the State above the Bronx. President Quigg of the New York County Committee said that the Democrats would be mistaken as to their calculations concerning Greater New York.

The Democrats seem to have an idea that the Republicans are somewhat alow in this canyass.

Republicans are somewhat slow in this can-vass. The fact of the matter is that Odell and Juigg are not telling all of their plans, for the reason that they are aware that the Democratic managers at the Hoffman House are among the shrewdest and wisest, from a political stand-point, that the Republicans have been called them to confirm in a number of years.

spoint, that the Republicans have been called upon to confront in a number of years.

Speaker James M. E. O'Grady, who has just been nominated for Congress in the Monroe district, has been travelling all over the State, and he said last night in Albany a few words as to the situation. He declared:

"There is no question but we are to have a grand victory this fail. The Republicans never can win if they don't do it this year. It will not be the fault of the men who have been selected to carry the banner of the Grand Old Party, either, as it would be impossible to get a better lot of men than the candidates generally selected by the Republicans of the State, all over, with such a splendid head for the State ticket. I consider the result of Nov. Sa foregone conclusion. The Democrats will make their characteristic fight, but they have comparatively a poor chance.

"As for the talk that it will be a close thing."

clusion. The Democrats will make their characteristic fight, but they have comparatively a poor chance.

"As for the talk that it will be a close thing for the Legislature, why, I think that there is no reason for believing that the Democrats will gain at all, and, on the contrary. I am confident that the Republican majority will be at least twelve. Perhaps we'll have more, as there will be several districts that I haven't counted on that may turn out all right for us. Last year I had to work with a majority of twelve, and that's a little too close to be comfortable. The previous year the Republicans had a majority of seventy-eight, but that was prodigious, and we were bound to lose heavily on the majority of the following year, and we did.

"Why do I think that we can be sure of a majority of twelve this year? Well, I'll tell you. Here are just a few instances where we will gain. Last fall there were splits among the fepublicans in three Assembly districts where I knew the situation thoroughly. In Cortland there were two Republican candidates, in Clinon there were two Republican candidates, in Clinon there were two Republican candidates, and in the First district of Monroe there were two Republican candidates, and in the First district of Monroe there were two Republican candidates. The result was that they simply let the Democrats walk right in. This year Assemblyman Van Hoesen from Cortland refused renomination, because he knew that the Republicans were united and he wouldn't stand the ghost of a chance. There are such conditions all over the State, where the independents have jumped in to help the regular Hepublicans win a great victory, and I am confident that the majority in the Assembly will be safe and sure for the Republicans."

COL. ROOSEVELT AND THE CITS. Declines the Nomination in His Own Way Arthur Von Briesen's Letter.

Nominations Made in the Eighth Manhat-OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 12.-Col. Theodore toosevelt, after a busy morning with his call-The Republicans of the borough of Manhaters and correspondence at the Fifth Avenue an held their Congress nominating conven-Hotel, returned to Oyster Bay this afternoon. tions last night. These nominations were He was accompanied to his train at Long Isl-and City by Major-Gen. Francis V. Greene, Dist.

8-John Murray Mischell 12-Howard Cenkling.
10-den, E. A. McAlpin.
10-Mijah M. Fisher.
11-John Stiebling.
15-Philip B. Low. ormerly the Colonel of the Seventy-first Reginent. Gen. Greene had luncheon with Col. doosevelt before they started for the train 11—John Stiebling. 15—Philip B. Low.

In the Fourteenth District Convention Congressman Quigg made a speech, declaring his profound belief in the decirines of the Republican party and the great destiny this country has before it. He said he wanted to see Porto Blee annexed, but believed that all means to secure a firm and stable local Government in Cuba should be exhausted before the United States interfered. He said he had not as yet made up his mind as to what should be done with the Philippine Islands, except that law and order must be preserved there through American agencies.

Col. Roosevelt received a letter during the norning which pleased him very much. He permitted the following to be made public: "I personally, although absolutely not a par-ty man, but, on the contrary, imbued with the principles of independent action in matters of the city and State, shall, during this election, stand by you, because I regard you as the ideal candidate for the people and as absolutely

ideal candidate for the people and as absolutely independent in your views of public affairs. You will de your duty, if elected, to all the people in the State and not merely to one faction thereof, and for that reason among others and because of my personal regard for you I shall stand by you in this campaign and hope to see you elected by a rousing majority. I remain your affectionate friend.

"ARTHUR VON BRIESEN,"
Begarding the goings on of John J. Chapman and his friends of the Citizens State party, Col. Booseveit said that his course in leaving at the headquarters an affidavit decining their nomination, to be used when it was filed was not in accordance with the counsel of Filhu Root and his other advisors. Mr. Root told Mr. Rooseveit that the Chapman crowd had comwitted a fraud in circulating their nominating petitions with Col. Booseveit's

name on them after he had written saying he would not be their candidate. Col. Roosevelt said that Mr. Root and the others advised him that he was under no obligations to pay any further attention to the Chapman nomination, but, independently of his advisers, he had determined to give the Citizens every chance to run another candidate in his place if they wanted to, and he left his declination affidavit at headquarters to be sent to Albany as soon as the Citizens' nominations were filed. If propose to do my fighting in this campaign in my own way," was the only explanation the Colonel would give of his generous course toward the Citie. HOWARD GOULD MARRIED.

HE WEDS KATHRINE CLEMMONS AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE.

Marriage Opposed by His Family-Under Jay Gould's Will He Forfeits Millions-Bridal Trip to Be Taken on His Yacht Ningara-Bride Formerly an Actress.

Howard Gould, the third son of the late Jay Gould, was married last night to Miss Viols Kathrine Clemmons. The marriage ceremony was performed in the Gilt Room of the Holland House. None of Mr. Gould's relatives was present. The ceremony was witnessed by only a few friends of Mr. Gould and half a dozen friends of Miss Clemmons.

The ceremony was performed at 8:30 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Wilton M. Smith, pastor of the ALBANY, Oct. 12 .- The Citizens' Union petition nominating an independent State ticket Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fiftywas received to-day by the Secretary of State. seventh street. There were no bridesmaids The nominations are: For Governor, Theodore nor groomsmen. The room in which the couple Roosevelt of Oyster Bay: Lieutenant-Governor were married was decorated with paims, roses. Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn; Secretary of and lilies of the valley. State, Oren Wilson of Albany; Comptroller,

After the ceremony supper was served to the wedding guests, most of whom had gone to the Holland House directly from Mr. Gould's steam yacht the Niagara.

The bride was attired in a white satin gown trimmed with old point lace. The gown was simply made, the bodice having a high collar and tight-fitting sleeves. The only jewelry she wore was a large diamond brocch fastened to piece of white satin ribbon which encircled her throat. Mr. Gould was in evening dress. The wedding cake was distributed in white

contain at least 6,000 signatures, including at least fifty from each of the sixty counties of the state. The petition filed to-day contained 7,814 names, of which 3,934 are residents of New York and 137 of Brooklyn.

Secretary of State Palmer said he would receive the petition, but would not place it on file until after he had examined it to see that it complied with the law. Lovel H. Jerome of New York notified Secretary Palmer that he would present a protest against the filing of the nominations.

The certificate as presented to the Secretary of State for filing says that the ticket is placed in nomination by the Citizens' Union. Col. Jerome, who arrived here to-night, declares that the nomination of an independent ticket has not been authorized by the Citizens' Union, and that the men who circulated the petition do not represent the Citizens' Union and have no authority to present such nominations in the name of that organization. On this ground Col. Jerome will insist that the Secretary of State has no right to recognize the petition placing an independent State ticket in the field and that he refuse to certify such nominations for a place on the official ballot.

The Secretary of State told Mr. Jerome that he was examining the certificate of nomination field in the name of the Citizens' Union and that he expected to finish this work to-morrow, when he would file the certificate if it appeared to be regular on its face. The Secretary added that so far as he has proceeded in his examination of an independent ticket was authorized by the Citizens' Union would be a matter for future determination.

Col. Jerome left for New York at midnight. satin boxes. When the wedding supper was over Mr. Gould and his bride went aboard Mr. Gould's yacht. Their honeymoon will be spent on the Niagara, which will cruise in southern waters. The first stopping place will be near Hampton Roads. A visit will be paid to Old Point Comfort, and at the end of three weeks Mr. and Mrs. Gould will return to this city where they will take up their permanent resi-

that the question as to whether or not the nomination of an independent tieket was authorized by the Citizens' Union would be a matter for future determination.

Col. Jerome left for New York at midnight and will return in a day or two and file a protest with the Secretary of State against his certifying the independent State ticket to the County Clerk for a place on the official ballot. At the same time he will apply to the courts for an order restraining the Secretary of State from certifying this ticket to the county clerks for a party column on the official ballot, on the ground that the ticket was not placed in nomination by the Citizens' Union as represented.

An examination of the nominating certificate filed to-day shows that over a third of the signatures were obtained after Col. Roosevelt had publicly announced that he would not stand as a candidate for Governor on an independent ticket. Before the independent nominations get a place on the official ballot, the men who were responsible for the circulation of the nominating petition must demonstrate, not only to the Secretary of State but to the courts, that they have a right to use the designation, "The Citizens' Union."

Point Comfort, and at the end of three weeks Mr. and Mrs. Gould will return to this city, where they will take up their permanent residence.

For three years Miss Clemmons has considered the Holland House her home, and it was owing to this that the wedding took place there.

The wedding party, which arrived at the hotel at 8 o'clock, included Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rimble, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Rirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy W. Baldwin, Capt. W. G. Shackford, the commander of Mr. Gould's yacht, and General Manager Bogardus of the Tubular Dispatch Company.

It is a well-known fact that the relatives of Howard Gould did not want him to marry Miss Clemmons. Many storios were circulated to the effect that his infatuation for her had caused considerable friction in the Gould family. It was rumored that his brother George had notified him that the provisions of their father's will would be rigidly enforced in case Howard married Miss Clemmons. This would mean the loss of several million dollars to Howard, for the seventh clause of Jay Gould's will reads as follows:

I do hereby declare and provide that, if any of my children shall marry without my consent during my lifetime, or thereafter without the consent of a majority of the then executors and trustees under this will, then, and in that event, the share allotted to the child so marrying, in and by said codicil shall be reduced by one-half, and the principal of the other half of the said share shall be sold, assigned, transferred or set over to such persons as under the laws of the State of New York would take the same if I had died intestate.

Mr. Gould first mot Miss Clemmons, so the story goes, five years ago in London, when "Buffalo Bill's Wild West" was playing there. Col. Cody had met Miss Clemmons had gone to London to complete her studies for the stage. Among her teachers were Herman Vezin, Waiter Lacey, and Amy Berke. While there she met Henry Irving and Elien Terry. She appeared in some professional matiness in Manehester in The White Lily," Theodors," and "Rom F. Daly, the candidate of the Republicans, the

mother of Emily Snyder, the prima donna. She came East to study under Howard Tichenor in Boston. After eight months' study she went abroad.

"The White Lily." in which Miss Clemmons appeared in England, was a story of a white child brought up among the Indians. For the play Col. Cody sent to America for Indians. "A Lady of Venice" was selected for Miss Clemmons's American debut. Col. Cody became her backer. The play was first presented in this city at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Feb. 12. 1894, having first been tried on the road. It was a failure. Col. Cody lost a small fortune in the venture. Miss Clemmons has not appeared on the stage since then. Her friends were disappointed, for they thought she had great taient. She is a very beautiful woman, a blue-eyed blonde, with perfect features.

Miss Clemmons has lived at the Holland House since she left the stage. Last Christmas she and Mr. Gould entertained some fifty children of the Holland House employees in her parlor. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Valentine Snyder, and Mr. and Mrs. John Kimble were the only guests. It was a happy, day for the children, who after enjoying an entertainment in Miss Clemmons arooms, were taken to their homes in carriages, loaded down with presents. The daughter of the head belibor at the hotel read a tribute in verse to Miss Clemmons and Mr. Gould.

Howard Gould is about 27 years old. He entered Columbia College, but was not graduated. Two months after his father's death, in 1853, he started on his business career in the Gould office.

His estate has been variously estimated at from \$0.000.000 to \$10.000.000. He is a director in the Missouri Facilic and Manhattan Elevated Raliroad companies. He spends most of his leisure time aboard his yacht.

In April, 1864, he was engaged to mary Odette Tyler, an actress. The engagement was broken, it was said at the time, because the Gould family were opposed to the match. Miss Tyer's friends said, however, that she, and not Mr. Gould, had broken the engagement.

The Niagara, Mr. Gould, Mi

for fully three minutes, and he was obliged to President Thomas L. Feitner of the Tax Board nominated ex-Justice Andrews and District Attorney Gardiner seconded the nomination. Civil Justice James A. O'Gorman placed Judge Fitzgerald in nomination and Rollin M. Morgan seconded him. David Leventritt was nominated by Charles H. Knox and seconded by M. Warley Platzek. Justice Joseph Stiner blaced Mr. Hascall in nomination and Maurice F. Holahan seconded the nomination. A resolution condemning the practice of employing policemen and firemen for work outside of heir regular duties, to the exclusion of unemployed laboring men, was adopted. It was decided to hold a big massmeeting to ratify the State and county tickets, in and around Tammany Hall on Tuesday night next. Another big massmeeting was resolved upon for Nov. 3.

George P. Andrews was turned down by Tammany Hall at the expiration of his term on the Supreme Court bench last year, but was renominated by the Citizens' Union and defeated. He was elected to the Supreme Court in 1883 on the Democratic ticket.

Judge James Fitzgerald was elected Judge of the Court of General Bessions in 1886 as an independent candidate, and is at present the presiding Judge of that Court.

David Leventritt is a graduate of the College of the City of New York and is quite well known as a lawyer. He has been with Senator Thomas F. Grady for several years. Theodore F. Hascall is Treasurer of the Democratic Club. Very many Tammany Hall men have expressed the greatest dissatisfaction over the refusal of the organization to renominate Justice Daly. Three prominent Tammany Hall men at the Hoffman House last night said that the refusal of the organization to renominate Justice Daly would coat the Van Wyck State tleket 20,000 votes in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx alone.

GRAIN TRADE BOOMING. Big Export Demand for Wheat, Corn, Oats

and Rye-Higher Foreign Markets. Extraordinarily large export sales were made resterday of wheat, corn, oats and rye, Europe being the buyer, and prices at one time ran up

sharply. The export sales of wheat here and at the outports were 1,600,000 bushels, making nearly 2,500,000 in two days; of corn, 1,200,000 bushels, or 2,400,000 in two days, and of oats 100,000, to say nothing of 100,000 bushels of rye and 4,000 tons of mill feed. The bull points on wheat, aside from the phenomenal export demand, were higher markets in Liverpool, Paris and Antwerp, smaller offerings by Russia and the Daqubian provinces, buying by Germany at St. Louis for December and January delivery at a premium, higher prices at the Northwest, brisk sales of flour at Minneapolis, where in three days the business has amounted to over 350,000 barrels: cash sales in Chicago of over 1,000,000 bushels in two days, and finally reports of damage by frost in Russia and by drought in Australia.

Profit taking here and at the West and Northwest caused a recession in wheat before the close. But the scalpers here and at Chicago of late have had a rather hard row to hoe, as the trend of prices has been upward owing to the big European demand. 100,000, to say nothing of 100,000 bushels of

be."
Mr. Quigg also congratulated the convention
on the fact that the Republicans, who last year
had supported Low for Mayor, were this year
flocking to Roosevelt's support.
Fifty members of the Ninth Regiment, accompanied by a file and drum corps, marched
to the Eighth District Convention at 56 Clinton
place and serenaded Congressman Mitchell,
who was renominated for a third term. Mrs. McKinley Starts for Chicago. CANTON, O., Oct. 12 .- Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by her cousin. Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams of Chicago, left for that city to-night in a private car attached to the 9:27 train. Major Webb C. Hayes also accompanied them.

> Enjoy Albany Day Line Trips Before meason closes, Oct. 17. See steamboat and exc. adva.

WORK DONE IN PORTO RICO.

The Military Commissions Bid Each Other Good-by and Adjourn.

Special Cable Desputed to THE SUS. SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 12.-The American and Spanish Military Commissioners adjourned finally to-day and bade each other farewell. All the volunteer regiments in the island with the exception of the First Kentucky have been ordered home. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania sailed from Ponce yesterday.

The condition of Admiral Schley, who is suffering with a sprained ankle, is much im-

proved to-day. The American flag was raised at Rio Piedras and Bayamon to-day.

ANNEXING THE PHILIPPINES. Madrid Says Our Army and Navy Officers Advise Against It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 12.—A despatch to the Standard from Madrid says that the Government has grounds for believing that very high American paval and military officers have advised the Washington Government against the annexation of anything more than coaling stations in the Philippines.

KILLED HIMSELF AT 14,

George Sprague, 14 years old, who lived with his grandmother, Mrs. Lydia Sprague, at 2570 Eighth avenue, committed suicide yesterslay afternoon by inhaling illuminating gas. No rea-

son is known for his act.

Young Sprague was the son of George and Fannie Sprague, who are now filling a theatrical engagement at the Academy of Music, Chicago. He was an exceptionally bright boy. In 1897 he was graduated from the grammar school at 104th street and Amsterdam avenue and received a gold medal as the most proficient pupil. He also won a scholarship which entitled him to a two years' preparatory course at the Horace Mann School, 120th street and the Boulevard, and to a subsequent college course. He was at the head of all his classes. Last Friday he was taken ill and Dr. Richardson of 244 West 135th street was summoned. On Sunday he was feeling better, but on Monday he decided to remain away from school, as he was still feeling sick. Yesterday afternoon his grandmother left him at 4 o'clock to do some shopping. He was apparently in good some shopping. He was apparently in good spirits at the time. On her return in two hours she found the flat door locked and she could

spirits at the time. On her return in two hours she found the flat door locked and she could get no response to her knocking.

Mrs. Sprague then called to her assistance Mrs. Sprague then called to her assistance Mrs. Bishop, who lives across the hall. The two women were unable to force the door, and Mrs. Sprague walked up and down the hall moaning and wringing her hands, while Mrs. Bishop ran for George Washburn of 301 West 137th street, the agent for the flathouse. Washburn hurst open the door.

He found a rubber tube attached to a gas jet extending through a transom into young Sprague's room. The door of the room was also locked, so it was broken in. The boy lay on the bed with the tubing in his mouth. The room was filled with gas.

Mrs. Sprague fainted and Mrs. Bishop carried the boy's limp body to the lire escape, while Washburn ran for Dr. Richardson. Attempts were made to resuscitate the boy, but they were unavailing. Dr. Richardson said death had left no letters explaining his act, and Mrs. Sprague declared that he had never even inted at self-destruction. A message was sent to the lad's parents in Chicago, notifying them of his death.

TOLD THE SOLDIERS TO GO HOME Capt. Walsh Dismisses His Company Because They Had No Rations.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 12 -Because his men wer without rations Capt. T. V. Walsh of Company F. First Missouri Volunteers, marched the com-pany past the guard at Jefferson Barracks and dismissed them. On Monday the First Regiment assembled at Jefferson Barracks to be mustered out. No arrangements had been made to furnish rations to the men. No dinner was provided and supper consisted of a slice of bacon and a piece of bread. Tuesday was even worse, the boys having neither breakfast nor

dinner.

This was too much for the Captain. Calling his men together he said that he did not propose to keep them there to starve. He drew them up in line and gave the command, "Forward! March!" The company marched to the guard line with Capt. Walsh at its head.

"This is my company," said the Captain. We are going outside the lines.

The sentry was powerless to stop them and stood aside. Halting his command Capt Walsh said to the men: "Go home and get something to eat; when I want you back I will send you postal cards." ostal cards. There has not been such a sensation at the

BATTLESHIPS OFF FOR MANILA.

The Oregon and Iowa Start on Their Long Voyage Without Fuss or Fluster. The battleships Oregon and Iowa sailed for

Manila, by way of the Straits of Magellan, yesterday afternoon. Their departure was unatended by the shricks of patriotic steam whis les or the applause of Yankee multitudes They passed the Hook at 2:55 P. M., and the marine observer there set signals wishing

marine observer there set signals wishing them a pleasant voyage. The warships politely answered "Thanks" with the bunting code. A navy yard tug accompanied the armorolads as far as the Narrows.

The distilling ship Celtic and the collier Scindia accompanied the battleships. On the Oregon was the boat she took from the Cristobal Colon after the battle off Santiago, Nearly half of the crews of the two warships are new men. The squadron will touch at Honolulu, whence it will sail for the Fhilippines. The first stop will be at Bahia, Brazil, and the next at Rio Janeiro. The Abarenda, Jason and Cassius will be at Bahia to supply the battleships with coal. The colliers and Celtic and the distilling ship Iris will accompany the two fighters to Manila.

It is expected that the squadron will reach Manila in about seventy days.

TREASURE FROM THE OQUENDO. 850,000 in Gold and \$0,000 Spanish Bank

Notes to Be Sold in This City.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 .- The Navy Department will place on sale in New York a quantity of Spanish money, gold and paper, found on the Spanish armored cruiser Almirante Oquendo. The money was damaged by exposure to salt water and heat and is valuable posure to sait water and heat and is valuable principally to relic collectors. It was in the treasure chest of the Oquendo that the gold and bills were found. A diver who had bego working on the wreck of the cruiser disappeared and was finally located in Santiago. He was drunk at the time, and told those who arrested him for desertion from the navy that he had discovered the treasure chest in the forepeak of the Oquendo. Another diver was sent down, but he did not discover the chest for several days. The chest was brought to the surface, and when opened was found to contain 10,000 gold pieces of the denomination of 25 pesetas, in all \$50,000, and 30,000 notes of the Bank of Spain of various denominations. The proceeds of the saie of this money will be turned into the United States Treasury.

WRONGS OF THE PILLAGERS.

They Tell Their Grievances, Redress Promised and Peace Seems in Sight.

WALKER, Minn., via Brainerd, Oct. 12-Father Aloysius, Mr. Beauleau and the chiefs who accompanied them on their visit to the hostile camps returned this morning, and as soon as necessary preparations could be made eft again for another visit, taking with them Indian Commissioner Jones. At both councils Jones promised them he would at once look into the matter and correct any abuses.

Father Aloysius is confluent that the Indians who are wanted by Marshal O'Connor will come in now and surrender, though it will be some little time before they do so.

To-morrow the Pillagers will hold a council among themselves, and on Friday they will meet the United States officials at Leech Lake Agency. Probably something decisive will be done at this meeting.

Lemonade made with Londonderry has the vim, sparkle and effertescence of champagic. -- Ade.

BATTLE WITH STRIKERS.

TEN MEN KILLED AND THIRTY WOUNDED AT FIRDER, ILL.

Train Load of Imported Alabama Miners Arrived-Striking Miners Attacked It as It Ran Past the Station and Halted ut the Mine Stockade-Shots Fired from the Train and Stockade - The Train and New Miners Compelled to Go On-Mine Managers Still Hold the Stockade -Troops Ordered Out - Gov. Tanner Declares That No Imported Mineus Shall Be Brought Into the State,

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 12.-Ten men dead, four fatally wounded, and twenty-six with serious wounds is the result of the attempt of Fred Lukens, Superintendent of the Virden-Chicago Coal Company to run his own business with such labor as he could get. He brought negro miners from Alabama into the State of Illino a.

An attempt was made shortly after noon to land a trainload of the Alal ama negroes at the Virden mines, when a fight ensued between the striking miners and the deputies who were Boy Suicide the Head Pupil of a Harlem guarding the negroes.

There are conflicting raports as to how that battle began, but it is thought that the first shooting was done by the strikers, It is asserted that they did not shoot to kill, but merely first into the air to int midate the negroes and compel them to leave without disembarking from tha train. The armed train guards, believing that the strikers were shooting to kill, responded with a murderous fire.

The fighting a most instantly became general on both sides, and although the battle was short it was bloody while it lasted

The dead are: Frank Bylevu, Springfield; Edward Welch, Springfield; Edward Green, Mount Olice: Abraham Brennaman, Girard; Joseph Gittley, Mount Olive; Ellis Smith, Mount Olive, all strikers. D. H. Kiley, Chicago and Alton Railroad detective of Chicago; Albert Morgan, guard inside stockade of Chicago; one guard and one negro on train, names upknown; Lieut. Prescott, ex-policeman of

The injured are Robert Long, Mount Oliver Thomas Jennings, Springfield; G. Ballou; Girard; William Harmon, Girard; Augusta Wevelsie, Mount Olive; Ernest Omer, Centralia; Joseph Zimberger, Mount Olive; Joseph Vest, Mount Olive: Ernst Cameron, Mount Olive: George Rouk, Girard; James Haines, Girard; George Smueger, Mount Olive: George Subject, Mount Olive; Edward Upton, Springfield; Gus Valerstin, Mount Olive; Russell Warren. Centralia: Engineer Elliott of Chicago Alton train; seven persons on train, including deputies and imported laborers, and seven guards inside the Lukens stockade.

Not more than ten of the imported miners succeeded in getting into the stockade. Tea remainder of the load of negroes and whites was unable to withstand the hot fire poured out by the miners from all directions, and the train had to pull out. It was a check for Mr. Lukens, who thought he had a right to run his business in his own way, and who decided that if he could not get laborers here to work for him he would get them elsewhere.

It, all more than 300 shots were fired. The miners declare that only one thing remains undone, and they will not be satisfied until that is accomplished—that is, the death of Lukens, All hold him responsible for the death of their comrades. They have no conception that they are in any way to blame themselves.

The determination of the strikers was to kill. Their aim was sure and deadly. Every shot seemed to strike and splinters were seen flying from all parts of the cars. While the train remained in sight the firing kept up. The cries and groans of the wounded drove the men to a frenzy and many of them followed the departing train on the run, the fire of deputies on board never making them falter for an instant, There is also an ugly feeling among the

trikers against deputies who are inside of the stockade guarding it. These deputies are said to be former policemen of Chicago and in the amploy of a private detective agency in St. As soon as the firing had ceased, and while

there was still the greatest danger of a resumption of the fire from the stockade, shricking women ran from their houses in the meighborhood for the place where the miners had fallen, looking for their husbands and fathers. As they ran they shouted curses at the men in the stockade. The train which had brought on the riot had hardly passed out of view before the dead and wounded in the field had been surrounded by their friends, and in a short time wagons dashed up. Two of the men who fell were not dead when their companions reached them. These were Joseph Kilalee of Mount Olive and Edward Welch of Springfield. A messenger was immediately sent for Father John Clancy, and the priest arrived in time to administer the last rites of the

sent for Father John Claney, and the priest arrived in time to administer the last rites of the Church to the men. They soon died.

While the miners were still looking upon the bedies the alarm was given that Manager Lukens was on his way from the stockade to Virden with a force of deputies and a rush was made for the direction where the second traged of the day occurred. Many of the men, however, remained on the field to aid in removing the dead bodies and to care for the wounded men.

Bome of the latter were carried to houses near by and were taken in charge by the women. Messenger after messenger was sent for physicians, but they all came back with the word that the doctors had been taken to the stockade or were busy elsewhere, and it was late in the atternoon before the men who remained in the houses near the battlefield could be cared for.

The home of John Parrish, directly in range of the guns of the coal-shaft tower, soon became an improvised hospital. Here David Dix, a Centralia miner, whose right arm had been shattered by one of the builets from the barricade, was carried in a fainting condition. Following him came A. Onata and George Strigel, two Mount Olive miners, each of whom carried a builet in his loft leg. These men were not badly wounded, and they were content with a place on the porch, declaring that the rooms should be reserved for the more unfortunate men. Warren Russell, a thin-faced boy from Centralia, was carried into Parrish's yard. He had been shot through the hips and sorely hurt.

"I was shot from the train," said he, "for the train was between me and the stockade. The man who shot me was on the end of one of the coaches."

Dix said he thought the ball that struck him become the fower of the parties.

train was between me and the stockade. The man who shot me was on the end of one of the coaches."

Dix said he thought the ball that struck him came from the tower of the coal shaft. He was lying on the ground when he was struck, and the bullet came from above, striking the bone squarely and splintering it. William Harmon, a Girard miner, who was shot in the back, was taken to the home of Mrs. Carrie Teeters. Harmon's wound was most painful. He was with his three sons. Ollie, Oliver and Willie, when he was struck. His son Ollie's head was grazed by one of the rifle balls and a furrow was ploughed through his hair. He was only stunned by the bullet.

Like the escape of young Harmon was the narrow call Benjamin Allen had. He was lying on the railroad track midway between the depot and the stockade when a ball whized through the crown of his old felt hat.

The strikers were aware of the fact that the egrees were coming an hour before the frain bearing them arrived. This information came from different sources. The miners had a man at Shipman and he telegraphed after the special train passed there, and the strikers had also arranged a code of signals with the trainmen.

The limited train going north was an hour

also arranged a code of signate water a second men.

The limited train going north was an hour late, and passed through here at exactly noon. The looked-for signal was displayed. It was a white towel waved from one of the coaches. In addition to this a message was thrown off at the platform, and this was secured by the strikers. It was from P Battery of Cartinville, and also warned the men that the negroes were coming.

coming.

During the entire morning a large crowd of strikers had been upon the platform. When the limited passed through and it became known positively that the long looked for hour had arrived, messengers were sent in all directions. In a low seconds the stand-